

# The Hongkong Telegraph.

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

NEW SERIES No. 4518.

日八月二年十三精光

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 13, 1904.

三月

號三十月四英港香

YEARLY ANNUM.  
SINGLE COPY, 10 CENTS.

## Banks.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.  
ESTABLISHED 1880.  
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Yen 24,000,000  
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... " 18,000,000  
CAPITAL UNCALLED ..... " 6,000,000  
RESERVE FUND ..... " 9,320,000

Head Office:—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies:  
TOKIO. KOBE.  
NAGASAKI. LONDON.  
LYONS.  
SAN FRANCISCO. HONOLULU.  
BOMBAY. SHANGHAI.  
TIENTSIEN.  
PEKING.

LONDON BANKERS:  
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.  
PARIS BANK, LTD.  
THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITHS BANK, LTD.  
HONGKONG BRANCH:—INTEREST ALLOWED:  
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent  
per Annum on the Daily Balance.  
On fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent.  
" 6 " 4 "  
" 3 " 3 "

TARO HODSUMI,  
Manager.  
Hongkong, 11th March, 1904. [21]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI  
BANKING CORPORATION.  
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £10,000,000  
RESERVE FUND—  
Sterling Reserve ..... £10,000,000  
Silver Reserve ..... £5,500,000  
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROP'TORS: £10,000,000

COUNT OF DIRECTORS:  
A. J. RAYMOND, Esq., Chairman.  
H. E. TOMKINS, Esq., Deputy Chairman.  
Hon. C. W. Dickson. N. A. Siebs, Esq.  
E. Goett, Esq. H. W. Slade, Esq.  
A. Haup, Esq. C. A. Tones, Esq.  
H. Schubart, Esq. E. S. Whealler, Esq.  
E. Shellim, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:  
Hongkong—J. R. M. SMITH.  
MANAGER:  
Shanghai—H. M. BEVIS.  
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY  
BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.  
HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED:  
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent.  
per Annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:  
For 3 months, 2½ per cent per Annum.  
For 6 months, 3½ per cent per Annum.  
For 12 months, 4 per cent per Annum.

J. R. M. SMITH,  
Chief Manager.  
Hongkong, 20th February, 1904. [22]

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted  
by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI  
BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be  
obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 3½ PER  
CENT per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option  
balances of £100 or more to the HONGKONG AND  
SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXE  
DEPOSIT at 4 PER CENT per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI  
BANKING CORPORATION,  
J. R. M. SMITH,  
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1902. [23]

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA,  
LIMITED.

Authorised Capital ..... £1,000,000  
Paid up Capital ..... £324,375

HEAD OFFICE:—HONGKONG.

Board of Directors:—  
Chan Kit Shan, Esq. | J. Focke, Esq.  
Creasy Ewens, Esq. | G. C. Maxon, Esq.  
Chief Manager,  
GEO. W. F. PLAYFAIR.

Interest for 12 months Fixed ..... 5%  
Hongkong, 4th February, 1904. [24]

THE DEUTSCH ASIATISCHE BANK.

PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Sh. Taels 5,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—SHANGHAI.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—BERLIN.

BRANCHES:—Berlin Calcutta Hankow  
Tientsin Tsingtau (Kiautschou)

LONDON BANKERS:  
Messrs. N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS,  
UNION OF LONDON AND SMITHS BANK, LTD.

DEUTSCHE BANK (BERLIN), LONDON AGENCY  
DIRECTION DER DISCONTO GESELLSCHAFT.

INTEREST allowed on Current Account.  
DEPOSITS received on terms which may be  
learned on application. Every description of  
Banking and Exchange business transacted.

H. FIGGE,  
Manager.

Hongkong, 12th April, 1904. [25]

TO LET:

NO. 1, RIPPON TERRACE in FLATS.

No. 4, RIPPON TERRACE.

No. 17, WONG NEI CHONG ROAD, facing  
Race Course.

FLATS in MORETON TERRACE, facing  
Polo Ground.

OFFICES in course of erection, CON  
NAUGHT ROAD (near BLAKE PIER).

GODOWNS: PRAYA EAST.

"ROSENEATH," KOWLOON.

Apply to:

THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST  
MENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 6th April, 1904. [26]

## HONGKONG HOTEL.

Military Band during dinner on Saturday Nights.

## Banks.

### INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS

GOLD \$7,992,173.37—about £1,040,000.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS AUTHORIZED

GOLD \$10,000,000—£1,205,500.

HEAD OFFICE:

1, WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

LONDON OFFICE:

THREADNEEDLE HOUSE, E.C.

BRANCHES AT

SAN FRANCISCO, WASHINGTON,

MEXICO, MANILA, SHANGHAI, SINGA

PORE, YOKOHAMA, BOMBAY,

CALCUTTA

AND AGENTS ALL OVER THE WORLD.

LONDON AND CONTINENTAL

BANKERS:

NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF

ENGLAND, LIMITED,

UNION OF LONDON AND SMITHS BANK, LTD.

CREDIT LYONNAIS, DRESDNER BANK,

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMpte

DE PARIS, &c.

THE Corporation transacts every Description

of Banking and Exchange Business,

receives Money in Current Account and issues

Fixed Deposit Receipts either in Gold or

Silver at Rates which may be ascertained on

Application.

HONGKONG BRANCH:

20, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL.

CHARLES R. SCOTT,

Manager.

Hongkong, 14th December, 1903. [19]

IMPERIAL BANK OF CHINA.

ESTABLISHED BY IMPERIAL DECREE

OF THE 12TH NOVEMBER, 1896.

Shanghai Taels.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... 5,000,000

PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... 2,500,000

HEAD OFFICE:—SHANGHAI.

Branches and Agencies:

CANTON. PENANG.

CHÉFOO. SINGAPORE.

HANKOW. TIENSIN.

PEKING.

THE Bank purchases and receives for collection

bills of exchange drawn on the above

places, and sells drafts and telegraphic trans  
fers payable at its branches and agencies.

HONGKONG BRANCH.

Advances made on approved securities.

Bills discounted.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

3½ per Annum Fixed Deposits for 3 months.

4½ " " 6 "

5½ " " 12 "

E. W. RUTTER,

Manager.

Hongkong, 12th August, 1903. [20]

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA,  
AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

HEAD OFFICE:—LONDON.

CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... £800,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHARE  
HOLDERS ..... £800,000

RESERVE FUND ..... £725,000

INTEREST ALLOWED ON CURRENT  
ACCOUNT at the Rate of 2 per cent per  
annum on the Daily Balance.

On Fixed Deposits for 12 months, 4 per cent.

" " 6 " 3½ "

" " 3 " 2½ "

T. P. COCHRANE,

Manager.

Hongkong, 24th December, 1903. [21]

## Hotel.

### KING EDWARD HOTEL.

A HIGH CLASS PRIVATE HOTEL

LADIES' AFTERNOON TEA ROOMS.

PRIVATE BAR

AND

BILLIARD ROOMS.

Hot and Cold Water throughout.

Electrically Lighted.

Electric Fans (if required).

Electric Passenger Elevator to each Floor.

Table D' Hôte at Separate Tables.

For Terms, &c., apply to the

MANAGER.

Hongkong, 2nd October, 1902. [22]

TO LET.

NO. 1, RIPPON TERRACE in FLATS.

No. 4, RIPPON TERRACE.

No. 17, WONG NEI CHONG ROAD, facing  
Race Course.

FLATS in MORETON TERRACE, facing  
Polo Ground.

OFFICES in course of erection, CON  
NAUGHT ROAD (near BLAKE PIER).

GODOWNS: PRAYA EAST.

"ROSENEATH," KOWLOON.

Apply to:

THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST  
MENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 6th April, 1904. [23]

## Mails.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL

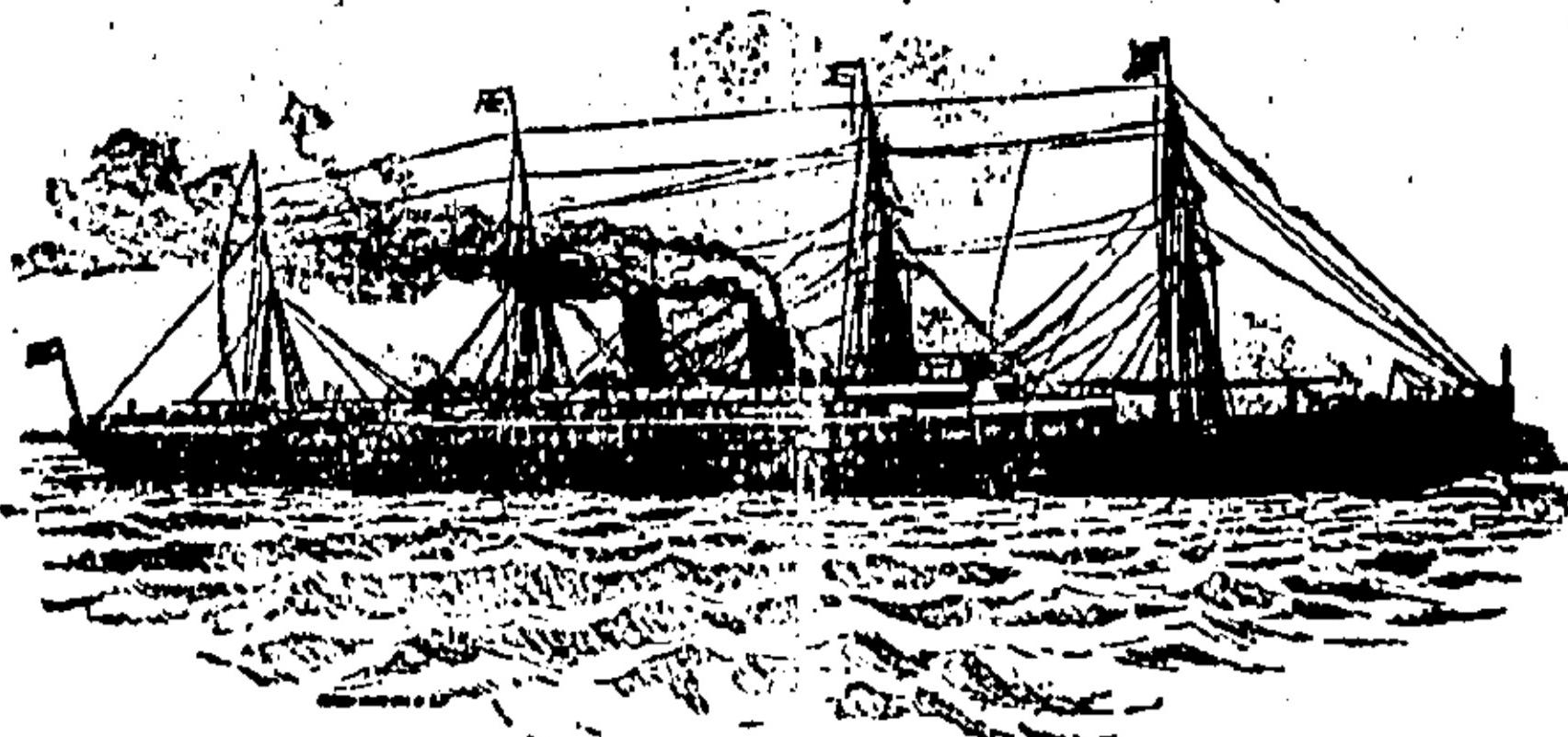
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS.	TO SAIL ON	REMARKS.


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## Mails.

## U.S. MAIL LINES.



PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO., OCCIDENTAL & ORIENTAL S.S. CO.,  
TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO,  
CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA AND EUROPE;

## PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

"DORIC".....	4,784 Gross Tons	SATURDAY, 16th April, at Noon.
"SIBERIA".....	11,284	"SATURDAY, 30th April, at Noon.
"COPTIC".....	4,352	"THURSDAY, 12th May, at Noon.
"KOREA".....	11,276	"TUESDAY, 24th May, at Noon.
"GAELIC".....	4,205	"SATURDAY, 4th June, at Noon.
"MONGOLIA".....	—	"THURSDAY, 16th June, at Noon.
"CHINA".....	5,060	"TUESDAY, 28th June, at Noon.

Record Trip Yokohama to San Francisco made by s.s. "KOREA," 11,276 tons, Oct. 18th-28th, 1902; 10 days, 15 hours.

THE O. & O. Company's Steamship, "DORIC" will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, INLAND SEA, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU, on SATURDAY, the 16th April, at Noon, taking Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe. Passengers are allowed to break their journey at any point en route.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers, and to the principal cities of the United States or Canada.

Passengers holding through ORDERS TO EUROPE have the choice of the Overland Rail Routes from San Francisco, including the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER and RIO GRANDE, and NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY; also the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY on payment of £4 in addition to the regular tariff rate.

Passengers holding Orders for OVERLAND CITIES in the United States have between SAN FRANCISCO and CHICAGO, the option of the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER and RIO GRANDE, and other direct connecting Railways, and from Chicago, to destination the choice of direct lines.

Special rates (First class only) to European Points, are granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Consular Services, and European Civil Service Officials located in Asia, and to European Officials in the Service of the Governments of China and Japan.

TO UNITED STATES and CANADIAN POINTS, Special rates (first class only) are confined and will apply only to Missionaries, Members of the Naval and Military Services, and to Consular and Diplomatic Officials of the Governments of China and Japan.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlanta, and to Cities of the United States, via Overland Railway, to Havana, TRINIDAD, and DANTON, and points in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Companies' and connecting Steamers.

## FEATURES OF THIS LINE.

The largest and steadiest and fastest passenger ships on the Pacific. Southern Route; passengers enjoy out-door throughout; deck bathing. The call at Honolulu, Oahu, the most fertile and beautiful island of the Pacific. The only line to San Francisco, the greatest port of the Pacific.

Sailings positively on schedule date.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Companies, Queen's Building.

E. W. TILDEN, Agent.

Hongkong, 6th April, 1904.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COY'S  
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

THE FAST ROUTE BETWEEN CHINA, JAPAN AND EUROPE, VIA CANADA  
AND THE UNITED STATES.  
(CALLING AT SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & VICTORIA, B.C.)

**SAFETY.** SPEED. PUNCTUALITY.

SAVING 3 TO 7 DAYS ACROSS THE PACIFIC.

"EMPERESS" Twin Screw Steamships—6,000 Tons—10,000 Horse Power—Speed 10 Knots.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.—(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

R.M.S. "EMPERESS OF INDIA" ... 6,000 Tons..... WEDNESDAY, 20th April.

"ATHENIAN"..... 3,882 " WEDNESDAY, 27th April.

"EMPERESS OF JAPAN" ... 6,000 " WEDNESDAY, 11th May.

"TARTAR" ..... 4,445 " SATURDAY, 21st May.

"EMPERESS OF CHINA" ... 6,000 " WEDNESDAY, 1st June.

Hongkong to London, 1st Class, £100. 1st St. Lawrence £60. Vid New York £62.

Hongkong to London, Intermediate on £40.

Steamers, and 1st Class Rail £42.

THE magnificent Twin-screw "EMPERESS" Steamships pass through the famous

INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and usually make the voyage YOKOHAMA to VANCOUVER (B.C.) in 12 DAYS and make connection with the PALATIAL OVERLAND TRAINS FROM THE PACIFIC TO THE ATLANTIC WITHOUT CHANGE.

Passenger Booked through to all principal points and AROUND THE WORLD.

SPECIAL RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of Chinese and Japanese Governments.

For further information, Maps, Guides, Hand Books, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to

D. E. BROWN, General Agent,

9, Pedder's Street.

Hongkong, 6th April, 1904.

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PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.  
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS. DESTINATIONS. SAILING DATES.

BRISEGAVIA..... HAMBURG. 14th April. Freight.

Schulke ..... (Calling at SINGAPORE and COLOMBO). 14th April. Freight.

SUEVIA..... HAVRE and HAMBURG. 25th April. Freight.

von Döhren ..... (Calling at SINGAPORE and PENANG). 25th April. Freight.

ARTEMISIA..... HAVRE and HAMBURG. 8th May. Freight.

Gronemeyer ..... (Calling at SINGAPORE and COLOMBO). 8th May. Freight.

MARBURG..... HAVRE and HAMBURG. 17th May. Freight.

Stern ..... (Calling at SINGAPORE and PENANG). 17th May. Freight.

STRASSBURG ..... HAVRE and HAMBURG. 31st May. Freight and Passengers.

Madsen ..... (Calling at SINGAPORE and COLOMBO). 31st May. Freight and Passengers.

SEGOVIA..... HAVRE and HAMBURG. 14th June. Freight.

Förck ..... (Calling at SINGAPORE and PENANG). 14th June. Freight.

For further Particulars, apply to

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,  
HONGKONG OFFICE,  
No. 1, Queen's Buildings.

Hongkong, 5th April, 1904.

[16]

GO TO THE

KOWLOON HOTEL,  
KOWLOON.

J. W. OSBORNE,  
Proprietor and Manager.

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Proprietor and Manager.

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Proprietor and Manager.</

## Intimations.

## DIABETIC

Patients will hear of something to their advantage; by writing to the Diabetic Institute, St. Dunstan's Hill, London, E.C.

## NOTHING TO PAY.

[474]

THE "DAILY PRESS" OF HONGKONG  
ON THE  
"UP-TO-DATE" SHORTHAND.

In view of the correspondence which has arisen over the merits of various systems of shorthand writing, it is not without interest to see in what sort of headquarters the exponents of the "Up-to-date" system are quartered. Hongkong. A visit to Mr. WARWICK PEELE'S Studio in Queen's Road Central will repay the trouble. The Premises are large and airy, the more-or-less noisy type-writing and the shorthand studios being well apart. Tables are covered with green baize cloth, not at all trying to the eyes. Mr. PEELE has invented clever, though rather curious-looking double chairs, especially adapted for use when imparting shorthand instruction. At present he is training a staff of teachers, three of whom are ladies, when these are thoroughly versed in the respective branches of teaching for which they are intended, Mr. PEELE says that he will open branches at CANTON, SHANGHAI, and YOKOHAMA. At present his teachers have only been under training for a fortnight, whilst six weeks altogether will be necessary. One lady after 9 days' study, accomplished 40 words a minute, after 11 days, 60 words; after 21 days, 80 words; and she is now in the 120 words a minute speed-lesson. It is claimed that "Up-to-date" shorthand is easy to transcribe. There are no lines, arbitrary signs, grammalogues, or obtuse angles nor any halving principal. The full course consists of 21 lessons. Type-writing is taught by the blind touch system, new machines of the best make being supplied for practice. Other subjects include Book-keeping, Arithmetic, Languages, Memory-training, and Business Department.

From The Hongkong Daily Press.

8th April, 1904.

**NOTICE:**—On and after the 1st of May next the Fees for the "Up-to-date" Shorthand will be considerably increased. \$50 to completion is not enough; no one can learn Pitman under years of study, and consequently at much greater expense. The very few perfect Pitmanists in Hongkong could tell a sad tale of midnight oil and cost of book after book.

Not so with the "Up-to-date" Shorthand. No books to buy.

Business Training College.

Near G. P. O., Hongkong.

Hongkong, 12th April, 1904.

THE CHINA AND JAPAN TELEPHONE  
AND ELECTRIC COMPANY,  
LIMITED.

## HONGKONG EXCHANGE.

## SUBSCRIPTIONS.

## PAYABLE QUARTERLY IN ADVANCE.

## EXCHANGE LINES: \$25 Per Quarter.

NO CHARGE FOR INITIAL  
INSTALLATION.

N.B.—A Special Charge is made for Lines  
(more than average length).

## DESK TELEPHONES

For a small additional annual charge Desk  
Sets can be supplied.

## ELECTRIC SUPPLIES.

## BATTERIES,

## CHEMICALS,

## ELECTRIC BELLS,

## INSULATORS,

## SWITCHES,

## TELEPHONES,

WIRE,  
&c., &c., &c.

## SEND FOR PRICE LISTS.

## ELECTRIC BELL INSTALLATIONS.

Estimates given for all kinds of Electrical  
Work.

## ADDRESS:—, ICE HOUSE ROAD.

W. STUART HARRISON,  
A.M.I.C.E.,  
Manager.

Hongkong, 12th April, 1904. [61]

THE NEW GIBBON: A  
GLIMPSE OF THE FUTURE.

BY G. W. STEVENS.

## THE EMPIRE'S GREATNESS.

The close of the nineteenth century beheld the British Empire at the highest pitch of its prosperity. The records of every contemporary nation corroborate, while they envy the multitude of its subjects and the orderly felicity of its citizens. Its frontiers comprehended the fairest regions of the earth; and its authority extended alike over the most dutiful of daughter-peoples and the wildest and most aquartered barbarians. The judicious delineation of the minor prerogatives of government conciliated the free affections of the Colonies; and the wider dependencies were maintained in contented, if unenthusiastic, subservience by their valor, the conduct and the impartial justice of their alien administrators.

Two centuries of empire had seemed insufficient to suppress or extirpate the virile and adventurous spirit of the British race. It tempered the ardour of the Indian sun at midsummer, and cheerfully sustained the rigours of the icy winter of the Klondike. While the hardy soldiers defended and con-

tinually propagated the distant boundaries of Victoria's dominions, the tranquil and prosperous state of the British Islands was deeply felt, if grudgingly admitted, by every class of their population. There, if anywhere on the earth, was to be found wholesome public feeling untainted by faction and wealth, unobnoxious to jealousy. The distinction of Conservative and Liberal preserved the name of party government without its substance; and the purely formal opposition of denominations, rather than of principles, served as a useful check on the dominant party without risk of cataclysm in the general policy of the State.

The example of France, her secular enemy, emphasised the just complacency with which Britain seemed to regard her condition. The Republic groaned under an alternation of licence and tyranny; the monarchy breathed freely in the reasonable acceptance of laws, enacted honestly for the general good, and applied indifferently by Judges of grave sanctity. In her foreign relations France alternately intrigued and precipitately withdrew from the consequences of her duplicity; Britain pursued her designs with undying tenacity, but in uninjurious silence. Unvexed by the conscription which weighed upon their neighbours, and secure in the protection of their invincible navy, the people affected the arts of peace, and received the accustomed reward of a single devotion.

## II.—THE CAUSES OF DECAY.

The workshop of the world since two generations, Britain neither dreaded the competition of strangers nor listened to the cautions of the more sagacious of her own children. The "Recessional" of the sublime Kipling and the economic speculations of the inquisitive but censorious Mallock fell alike unheeded on the ears of those who were content to argue that the condition of the lower orders, though insufficient to their own appetites, was luxurious compared to that of their fellows abroad, while the easy splendour of the rich inflamed the emulation of all mankind, and the public exchequer supported with facility all burdens which the ever-increasing exigencies of the Empire might impose.

It was scarcely possible that the eyes of contemporaries should discern in the public felicity the latent causes of decay and corruption. To the vulgar mind the British Empire was a triumphant proof of the possibility, as of the blessings, of a wise democracy; yet in that very process of democracy were inherent the seeds of ruin. In the domain of Government the political genius of the Anglo-Saxon race, its bias towards compromise and detestation of extremity, surmounted with impunity experiments that would have proved fatal to any other people less singularly endowed. But while the leaders in the nation were satisfied with promoting or seeking to retard the popular encroachment upon the functions of government democracy infused slower and more secret poison into the vitals of society. If the opinion of the vulgar was unacknowledged in Parliament, in every other department of life it insensibly permeated the whole spirit of the people. It became a maxim of imperial policy, a law of social development, a canon of taste. The Englishman of the beginning of the nineteenth century was accustomed to demand that his policy should be glorious, the accessories of his daily life unsurpassed in quality, the objects of his aesthetic admiration beautiful. The Englishman of the end of that period of decadence was content if they were cheap.

The student of that age will find melancholy evidence of degeneration in the printed records, and especially in the newspapers, of that time. The reported speeches of public men, the venal arguments of leader writers, the tattling of the parasites of fashion, the statistics of the markets, the very advertisements, bear unanimous testimony to the debased ideas which then enjoyed a ready and unprotected currency.

The Empire, that magnificent fabric founded upon the generous impulse to conquer and to rule, was now formally regarded as a mere machine for the acquisition of pounds sterling. A Palmerston and a Disraeli had been the spokesmen of the earlier imperialism; the latter found its apt mouthpiece in Chamberlain. The masterful truculence of the British gentlemen and the opulent imagination of the Anglicised Jew this generation cheerfully exchanged for the ambitions of a manufacturer fostered by the arts of a demagogue. Gifted with an extraordinary intuition of the changing predilections of his countrymen, Chamberlain was enabled to turn, to the advantage of his own popularity, the flood of patriotism which rose in the decade between the first and second Jubilees of Queen Victoria. He became the high priest of what was fondly saluted as the new Imperialism, on the lips of whose votaries British Empire was synonymous with British commerce. His declamations, while they will reward the curious investigator with little that is either original in thought or elegant in expression, proclaim but too eloquently the altered feelings with which the later Britons regarded their greatness. Where they had once resolved to possess, they now aspired but to trade.

## III.—THE DECLINE OF COMMERCE.

The jargon of the day clamoured for "the open door," by which phrase was understood a market which British products could enter on terms of fiscal equality with those of the rest of the world. In the manly age of Drake and Hawkins, Britain had opened her own door for herself; now her diplomacy, all but petitioned for an equality of treatment, which the growing incapacity of her own traders must, in any event, have rendered fruitless. Among the strange ironies which the historian of this period finds himself compelled to record, none is more deeply ironical than the fact that, in proportion as the nation came to regard commerce as its highest and only goal, so commerce itself lost vitality and astuteness. The degeneracy of the people spread to that very activity to which they had sacrificed their nobler sentiments of empire,

and while arms and justice, arts and letters, were postponed in the general estimation to manufacture and trade, these mercenary avocations were themselves pursued without energy and almost without common shrewdness. Like the ostrich of mythology, her head buried in the sand of obsolete traditions and antiquated success, Britain alone of the nations of Europe refused to educate her commercial travellers or to accede to the terms of payment required by her customers, clung to her chaotic weights and measures, and haughtily announced to the world that it must forego such goods as it wants demanded, and purchase only what Britain was pleased to sell. In Germany, in Belgium, and in the United States sprang up keen and victorious competition; and though the vast wealth of England was as yet unimpaired, a few sagacious minds, while impartially blind to the more fatal deterioration of the nation's spirit, were already enabled to foresee and to predict the approaching disasters to its traffic.

At the same time as it was thus sought, by menace or persuasion, to extend the principles of free trade abroad, at home they were eating, like a deep and consuming cancer, into the very marrow of Britain. The insidious principles of Bright and Cobden had made her the workshop of the whole world; but they brought to her the physical debility of the workman as well as his wages. The profits of the manufacturer and the cheap food of the operative were paid for by the starvation of the hind, the bankruptcy of the farmer, and the ruin of the landowner. On every industrial benefit followed an agricultural calamity; and the prosperity of the town was remorselessly attended by the beggary of the hamlet. The movement of the population accompanied, as in every age, the distribution of wealth; so that the towns distended to cities and the hamlets disappeared in a wilderness.

(To be continued.)

ACCIDENT IN AN ENGLISH  
COAL PIT.

While working in a Hanley coal pit some years ago John Henshall lost an eye from a spark at the pick-end. The injury set up inflammation, which compelled the doctors to remove the eye. Finding his occupation as a miner gone, he has since worked as a gardener and at odd work. He is a most respectable and intelligent man, the victim of repeated misfortunes.



Mr. John Henshall.

Victim of an accident at Hanley.

"I am getting on in years," he said—"nearly sixty-eight—and since I lost my eye I have done no work in the pits. That is, however not the only trouble I have had. For two years I was laid up with an attack of liver complaint, which caused acute indigestion. I also suffered from nervous debility. I had agonising pains in the head, and was subject to feelings of giddiness. I was hardly able to eat, and got into a very weak, low, and depressed state of health. Indeed, I used to feel at times like a man out of his mind, and but for Dr. Williams' pink pills I don't know what would have become of me."

"To see if I could get any benefit," said Mr. Henshall, continuing his story, "I went to Rhyl, and spent three weeks at one of the convalescent homes there. But I got no better; in fact, while I was at Rhyl I thought my end was approaching, and feeling that I should rather die at home, I came back to Staffordshire. I still suffered on my return, and for a time I became an out-patient at the North Staffordshire Infirmary. It was Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people that eventually cured me."

"How came you to take them?"

"Why, my son came from the North of England to visit me, and to see if the change would do me any good. I went back with him to his home. My son was at that time taking Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people, and he gave me some to try. I took the greater part of a bottle and in a fortnight they made a new man of me. I was able to go to work."

"And how is your health to-day?" was the next question.

"Oh, I am much better," replied Mr. Henshall, "I have a better appetite, my nerves are stronger, and I seem to have more vigour in me. Considering my age, I am feeling very fit indeed."

Mr. Henshall, asked if he had any objection to his story being published, said: "I have only told you what is true, and there can be no objection to that being published."

The experience of Mr. Henshall is that of many who have suffered from diseases arising from poor blood and shattered nerves—anaemia, bile, consumption, eczema, headache, indigestion, kidney diseases, rheumatism, scrofula. Dr. Williams' pink pills have cured these and other diseases in countless cases. Women they especially help in those characteristic troubles which they do not talk about. The pills are not a cure-all. They cure by action on the blood and on the nerves, curing fits, paralysis, locomotor ataxy, St. Vitus' dance, neuralgia. Only the genuine pills, bearing Dr. Williams' name, cure. Substitutes never cure. Genuine pills post-free from William's Medicine Company, Holborn Viaduct, London, for two shillings and sixpence, but can be had at all medicine shops. If you take care to get the right ones, which did so much good to this victim of Accident and Misfortune,

## Intimation.

The ROBINSON PIANO  
Ltd.

SPECIALISTS  
IN  
EVERYTHING  
MUSICAL.



Hongkong, Shanghai, and Singapore.

Hongkong, 29th March, 1904.

## FOR A SHORT TIME ONLY.

Consult ..... PROF. J. ZANCIG ..... Consult.  
America's Leading Hypnotist and Psychic.WAVERLEY HOTEL,  
ICE HOUSE STREET, HONGKONG.FOR A FULL COMPLETE LIFE  
READING.SEE PROF. ZANCIG, he will advise you  
on all affairs in life regarding your  
Health, Business, Law-suits, Marriage, Divorce,  
etc., etc.

## PRIVATE Sittings FOR.

LADIES ..... \$3 GENTLEMEN.... \$5  
Saturation Guaranteed. No Questions Asked.  
Office hours from 2 to 6 p.m.

## TO THOSE INTERESTED IN

Hypnotism, Clairvoyance and Magnetic  
Healing, I will say that I can teach you the  
above Branches in Three Lessons.

## BY HYPNOTIC SUGGESTION

You will be able to Develop Memory, cure  
all Nervous Diseases, Despondency, Melancholy,  
and Bad Habits.

## CALL AND SEE ME. NO CURE NO PAY.

Hongkong, 9th April, 1904. [492]

## Shipping Steamers.

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY,  
LIMITED.

## AUSTRALIAN LINE.

REDUCTION IN PASSAGE RATES,  
From 1st January, 1904.ALSO REDUCED FARES TO  
MANILA AND RETURN.STEAMERS fitted throughout with Electric  
Light, First Class Accommodation, Unrivalled  
Table. Only qualified Surgeons carried.BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 1st February, 1904. [104]

## MESSAGERIES CANTONNAISES.

## J. TREVOUX &amp; CO.

HONGKONG-CANTON NIGHTLY  
SERVICE.

## THE Commodious Steamer

## "PAUL BEAU,"

Captain Frangoul leaves Hongkong for Canton at 9 P.M. on SUNDAYS, TUESDAYS and THURSDAYS, returning to Hongkong the following Days, leaving Canton at 5 P.M., taking Passengers and Cargo as usual.

The S.S. "CHARLES HARDOUIN," Captain Noel, leaves Hongkong on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at the usual hour.

These Two Magnificent and Up-to-Date Steamers are lighted with Electricity. The Saloon is under European Supervision.

First Class European ..... \$8.00  
Second Class European ..... 3.00  
First Class Chinese ..... 1.50  
Second Class Chinese ..... 80  
Deck ..... 30

The Company's Wharf is at the end of Queen Street, Praya West.

For further Particulars, apply to  
J. LANDOLT, Agent,  
THE PHARMACY, Queen's Road Central,  
Hongkong, 23rd March, 1904. [222]

## STEAM TO CANTON.

## THE New Twin Screw Steamers

Tons Captain

"KWONG CHOW" ... 1,309... J. P. MARTIN.

"KWONG TUNG" ... 1,238... H. W. WALKER.

Leave Hongkong for Canton at 8.30 Every

Evening (Saturday excepted).

Leave Canton for Hongkong about 5 o'clock

Every Evening (Sunday excepted).

## Intimations.



WATSON'S

## TOILET PREPARATIONS

## WATSON'S GLYCERINE AND CAR-

BOLIC SOAPS effect a saving of 50% owing to the large size of the tablets. They are made of the purest ingredients and are elegantly put up. Our Carbolic Dog Soap is the best thing of its kind in the market.

## WATSON'S TAI YIEUK FONG HAIR

WASH prepared from a recipe of the late Dr. Ayres, continues to give much satisfaction to those who use it.

## WATSON'S ORIENTAL DENTI-

FRICE. In the early days of the Colony the public used no other. Liquid dentifrices do not keep the teeth white and clean. We recommend the above preparation to all, and especially to those who are heavy smokers.

A. S. WATSON & Co.,  
LIMITED.

## THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

## MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS.

ESTABLISHED 1841.

Hongkong, 26th March, 1904.

TELEPHONE NO. 256.  
CABLE ADDRESS: "ACHEE," HONGKONG  
A. B. C. CODE, 4TH EDITION.

ESTABLISHED 1859.

A CHEE & CO.,  
祥利廣  
17, QUEEN'S ROAD.FURNITURE  
DEALERS.DRAWING-ROOM,  
DINING-ROOM,  
and BED-ROOM  
FURNITURE.ELECTRO-PLATED,  
GLASS, and  
CHINA WARES.  
PASTEUR'S MICROBE-PROOF  
FILTERS,  
ROCHESTER LAMPS,  
WHITE TURKISH TOWELS,  
COUNTERPANES.  
COOKING RANGES,  
KITCHEN UTENSILS, and  
HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES.PHOTOGRAPHIC  
DEPARTMENT.  
DEVELOPING and PRINTING  
UNDERTAKEN FOR AMATEURS.  
GOOD WORK.  
PROMPT RETURN.

Hongkong, 8th January, 1904.

## CYPRIDOL CAPSULES.

THE MODERN REMEDY for CON-  
TAGIOUS SKIN DISEASES does  
not salivate or affect the gums like Mercury.  
Doctors recommend them.

BOTTLES of 50 Capsules...\$2.75 each

TO BE HAD AT

THE PHARMACY  
No. 14, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,  
Hongkong.A. STEVENSON,  
Chemist,Registered by the Pharmaceutical Society  
Hongkong, 2nd April, 1904.

**NOTICE.**  
All communications intended for publication in the "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" should be addressed to The Editor, 1, Ice House Road, and should be accompanied by the Writer's Name and Address.

Ordinary business communications should be addressed to The Manager.

The Editor will not undertake to be responsible for any rejected MS., nor to return any Contribution.

## SUBSCRIPTION RATES (IN ADVANCE).

DAILY—\$30 per annum.

WEEKLY—\$13 per annum.

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Single Copies Daily, two cents; Weekly, twenty-five cents.

**MARRIAGE.**  
On the 4th April, in St. Andrew's Cathedral by the Ven. Archdeacon W. H. C. Dunkerley, ELLA CONSTANCE, second daughter of Mr. John Van Cuylenberg, P.W.D., Singapore, to MR. HORACE THOMAS, P.W.D., Raub, Pahang, F. M. S.

## The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 13, 1904.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THERE will be no race for the America's cup this year.

RICHMOND Carson Hobson, of Merrimac fame, is very seriously ill.

STEAMERS in Swatow on the 9th inst. were the *Hualong*, *Hsing-tung*, *Yushun*, *Petchabur*, *Fooshing*, and *Szechuen*.

THE Dallas Comedy Company finished their Shanghai season on Saturday last. Mr. Percival Knight has recovered from his recent illness.

IT is reported in St. Petersburg that the Japanese have destroyed the Russian aerostatic park in Manchuria, cutting the balloon connections.

THE New Darvel Bay (Borneo) Tobacco Co. made a profit of £16,358 in the year ending on the 30th Sept. Dividends absorbed about £13,000 of this amount.

A SACRED picture, presented to General Kurpatov by the city of St. Petersburg, will accompany him on his campaign. It represents St. George slaying the dragon and bears the inscription "Protect and preserve."

THE N. C. D. News predicts that the Wei-hai-wei season will be a brilliant one this summer. There is the excitement of proximity to the war, coupled with the sense of absolute security under the Union Jack. The bungalows are all, or nearly all, taken.

THE Gregory *Apeur* was to have left for Hongkong this (6th inst.) afternoon, but owing, we (S. F. Press) understand, to a difficulty in obtaining a berth—a difficulty shared by no less than four other vessels to-day—she does not leave till to-morrow morning.

INSTRUCTIONS have been given for the immediate construction of several additional forts between Chinkiang and Kiangyin, while the troops now holding forts between the two points are to be reinforced by twenty battalions (10,000 men) of modern drilled and armed troops.

THE N. D. Lloyd have sold to Japanese the *Phra Chulu Chom Klu*, and the *Mongkul*. The former is of 1,568 tons and the latter of 1,354 tons. The *Phra Chulu Chom*, the sister ship of the *Phra Chulu* has also gone to Japan and may be purchased by the Japanese. All these vessels have been employed on the Coast lines of the N. D. Lloyd.

IT is said that early on the morning of March 11 when the P. & O. *Patawan*, with naval details on board for Hongkong was in the Straits of Malacca between Penang and Singapore, a large meteorite was seen by several witnesses to fall into the sea at no great distance from the ship. There was no visible development of steam, but there was a large volume of water thrown up as the meteorite plunged into the sea.

IN view of the prevalence of small-pox, it will be of interest to note that a correspondent of the *Pioneer* writes that sandal wood rubbed down with water and applied to the face immediately after an attack will prevent pitting. He further adds that one ounce of cream of tartar dissolved in a pint of water drunk at intervals when cold, is a certain and never failing remedy which usually cures in three days, without leaving a mark, and never causing in three days, without leaving a mark, and never causing blindness.

BOTTLES of 50 Capsules...\$2.75 each

TO BE HAD AT

THE PHARMACY  
No. 14, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,  
Hongkong.A. STEVENSON,  
Chemist,Registered by the Pharmaceutical Society  
Hongkong, 2nd April, 1904.

IT is reported that H.M.S. *Leviathan* is at present at Wei-hai-wei, where she will probably remain for about two months.

A DECREE has been issued ordering German officers and men to use their weapons against civilians who may insult their military honour.

THE Wai Wu Iu has issued a circular order to the Imperial Telegraph Administration that in future no important telegrams having an official nature are allowed to leak out. Strict privacy must be maintained.

LAKE Baikal, in Siberia, is by far the deepest lake known in the world. It is in every way comparable to the American lakes as regards size, for while its area is more than nine thousand square miles, making it about equal to Lake Erie in superficial area, its enormous depth of between 4,000 and 4,500 feet makes the volume of its waters almost equal to that of Lake Superior. Although it is 1,300 feet above sea level, its bottom is nearly three thousand feet below it.

AMONG the comparisons between Japan and Russia which are inevitable just now one is peculiarly striking. Although Japan has only a population of 47,000,000 and an area of 163,000 sq. miles, against Russia's 150,000,000, and nearly 9,000,000 sq. miles, Japan has nevertheless more pupils in her schools than Russia. In Japanese elementary schools there are 4,502,023 children, in Russia only 4,193,593 or 92 in every thousand Japanese against 32 in every thousand Russians. Secondary schools and universities show equally striking figures.

AS already recorded in our columns, it was recently stated in Portsmouth that H.M.S. cruiser *Powerful*, will be commissioned to reinforce the fleet in Far Eastern waters. It will be remembered that the *Powerful* did part of her last commission here before proceeding to South Africa. Within the last few years the famous man-of-war has undergone extensive overhaul, and her side battery has been strengthened by four additional guns in armoured casemates, but even with this her fighting value is low, because she has no arm our on the waterline. For such work as might be required of her in the Far East under present conditions she would be most useful, for she carries a big complement of men, and could land a large naval brigade to protect Legations, &c.

THE annual general meeting of the "Sanitas" Company, Limited, was held on February 24th, under the presidency of Mr. C. T. Kingett, F.I.C., F.C.S. The Chairman congratulated the shareholders upon the continued prosperity of the business, notwithstanding the generally depressed state of trade throughout the country and the bad weather which had been very adverse to their interests. In particular, he directed attention to the "Tine-Uxen" treatment of consumption and lung and throat affections which had been elaborated by the Company, and he anticipated a growing trade in the sale of "Sanitas" oil and "Sanitas" fumigators and inhalers, which appliances are associated with that treatment. It was pointed out that this treatment of consumption is inexpensive and is within the reach of the very poor as well as the rich, while it does not necessitate residence abroad and obviates the rigors of the so-called open-air cure. Reference was also made to a new antiseptic dentifrice the Company had recently placed on the market known as *Zenol*. Turning to the accounts of the company, after making provision for bad and doubtful debts, repairs to plant and machinery, and advertising, a final dividend and bonus of 5 per cent. was declared (making a total distribution of 7½ per cent. for the year), the sum of £500 was carried to depreciation, £1,500 to reserve, and a balance of £2,227 forward to 1904.

GERMAN SOLDIERS ASHORE.

As stated in our columns last evening, the German transport *Silvia*, of the Hamburg-American Line, was expected in port, and some hours after we went to press she entered the harbour with a large number of German soldiers aboard, who are proceeding to Kiao-chow. This morning the men came ashore on leave, and spent several hours strolling through the streets and seeing the sights,—such as they are.

## GOLD MINING IN THE STRAITS.

From mining returns appearing in another part of this issue, it will be noted four gold-mining companies in the Peninsula have produced 1,208 ounces of gold, three companies working for a month, one for half a month. Roughly speaking, that is \$48,000 worth. The amount is not large, and the percentage from the largest producer, Raub, the oldest mine, is only a trifle over 5 dwt., but the fact that there are four mines at least now producing gold in appreciable quantities may be looked upon as hopeful for the prospects of gold-mining in the F.M.S. Much capital has been sunk in gold-mining in this part of the world—much money wasted. It will be some little satisfaction to find in the future a number of small companies, turning out enough gold to continue prospecting and proving, to be able to do this.

EVERYTHING inside the hole, furniture, fittings, and arrangements will be of the most modern type and what should be insisted upon by the local authorities in the case of every high building in Shanghai when numbers of people are crowded there will be ample means furnished for escape in case of fire. A strong iron railing will run along the back of the building, and systematically placing them in positions, it is still better for some of the gold-mining companies to have a good deal of space available for the use of the public.

## THE CROWN LEASE DISPUTE.

At the Supreme Court to-day His Lordship the Chief Justice continued the hearing of the action brought by Cheung, Kau, Tin *alias* Cheung Yung against Mr. C. Ewens, solicitor, of 36 Queen Road Central, to cover the sum of \$94,382.00 damages, with costs, and interest from the 30th October, 1901, in respect of the purchase of land at Kowloon.

The Hon. H. E. Pollock, K.C., instructed by Mr. G. K. Hall Bruton, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.C., instructed by Mr. R. Harding, acting on a power of attorney for Mr. J. S. Harston (Messrs. Ewens and Harston), represented the defendants.

Other evidence was taken and at the request of plaintiff, Mr. Ewens went into the witness box and was examined at length by the Hon. Pollock.

The case was not concluded when we went to press.

## THE TROUBADOURS

## AT THE THEATRE.

Considerable interest is being manifested in the phenomenal exponents of mental telepathy or thought transmission, Prof. and Mme. Zanig, who are with Leavitt's troubadours. The attendance at the Theatre last night was not as large as could have been expected, but those who were present had the satisfaction of witnessing a unique and miraculous exhibition. Even the most sceptical of the audience were convinced that the work was genuine, and must have been converted to a belief in mental telepathy. The programme presented, while not being too lengthy contained a variety of other items, which, we understand, are to be changed entirely on Thursday evening, when it is also announced that Prof. Zanig will present his wonderful demonstrations in hypnotism, when the subjects will be selected from the audience. On Friday he will put a hypnotized subject to sleep for 24 hours, and the man will be placed on free exhibition in the windows of Messrs. J. Ullmann & Co., while on Saturday evening he will be awakened in the City Hall.

## WEIHAIWEI AS A CEMENT PRODUCING CENTRE.

## POSSIBLE COMPETITOR AGAINST LOCAL INDUSTRY.

Following is an article from the *China Gazette*, which will be of interest to many readers—

The valuable brick clays of Wei-hai-wei are well known by all Shanghai visitors to the Northern watering place. But it is not generally known that these clays, which are really detritus deposits of silica, alumina and iron oxide, containing more or less magnesium and calcium are essentially the muds from which the best class of so called Portland Cement can be manufactured.

A good cement is roughly speaking an artificial silicate of lime and alumina (and possibly a little magnesia) and on analysis should yield

Lime ... ... ... ... 60 to 64 p.c.  
Silica ... ... ... ... 20 " 24 "  
Alumina ... ... ... ... 6 " 10 "  
Iron oxide ... ... ... ... 3 " 5 "

the balance of the per centum being made up of alkalis, magnesia and sulphuric anhydride.

Several samples of clays from Wei-hai-wei have recently been analysed and compare more favourably with the cement clays of Mexico, of South Africa, of Warrickshire of Elmley or even with the Midway muds.

CANTON NOTES.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

## THE PLAGUE.

Canton, April 11th.

Some cases of plague are reported in the city, but the deaths cannot be many. The coffin shops are well supplied with coffins, and this is the best evidence that the death rate in the city is low. At the same time, I think it is true that a few cases of plague have taken place and that deaths have followed. In the villages about Canton there is some plague. In San U-ti city, for instance, many cases have been reported, but not nearly so many as in former years. At Fu Shan, in the Tung Kun district, and about forty miles east from Canton, upwards of a hundred deaths have occurred.

## THE RAILWAY TROUBLE.

Reports of trouble on the railway come to hand every now and again. The killing of the Indian watchman is probably not true. There is no confirmation of the story here. Some of the engineers were attacked several days ago, but they escaped unhurt. There will always be these attacks. The Chinese are not prepared for the great change a railway makes, nor can they understand why rules should be so strictly enforced. Time will teach them something they do not know now. In the meantime the railway is well patronized. Four or five thousand passengers are carried daily.

## THE RECLAMATION.

Work continues to go forward. The filling in has passed below the Canton Hospital. As the warm weather begins, the crowd of people on the reclaimed land in the evening is very large.

## NEW HOTEL FOR SHANGHAI.

Shanghai will soon have on its Bund an hotel building worthy of the place and that fine thoroughfare. The new Central, upon which work is to be started at the end of the present month, will be an edifice which for appearance, extent and comfort will leave nothing to be desired and will remove the reproach which has hitherto been applied to Shanghai about the antiquity, make-shift and patch-work nature of its hotel buildings.

Anyone interested can see a picture of the Nanking Road elevation now displayed in the reading room of the hotel. It is designed by Messrs. Scott and Carter and is imposing in style and dimensions. The building will run along the Nanking Road till it touches Mustard's. It will be six storeys in height, with the basement occupied by six large and handsome shops. The hotel proper will commence on the first floor and the three floors above will be devoted to bedrooms, of which there will be 114 in all. The upper storey will be given up to the cooking department and storeroom, etc. while the whole building will be surrounded by a roof garden, the first of this kind in this part of the world, says the *China Gazette*. But the innovation is one which we are sure will be appreciated and in the summer time will prove an enormous attraction.

Everything inside the hole, furniture, fittings, and arrangements will be of the most modern type and what should be insisted upon by the local authorities in the case of every high building in Shanghai when numbers of people are crowded there will be ample means furnished for escape in case of fire. A strong iron railing will run along the back of the building, and systematically placing them in positions, it is still better for some of the gold-mining companies to have a good deal of space available for the use of the public.

The process of cement making consists of a series of operations, including blending of the raw materials, the mixing of the cement with water, the heating of the mixture, and finally the cooling and curing of the cement.

## TELEGRAMS.

(Reuters.)

LONDON, 11th April.

## China's Neutrality.

The *Morning Post*'s Chefoo correspondent wires that an increase of anti-foreign policy is permeating to Pekin and that there is a grave possibility of China's neutrality being broken soon, in spite of official assurances to the contrary, by a general upheaval of the people.

## Austria and Italy.

The *Standard*'s correspondent at Vienna says that it is anticipated the result of the meeting between the Austrian and Italian Foreign Ministers at Abazia, will be that the agreement between the two countries relating to Albania will be extended to the whole of the Balkans.

## THE KOWLOON FIRE.

With his usual enterprise Mr. C. W. Clarke, of Ice House Street, has just printed off a series of nine pictures of the Godown fire, which he took at Kowloon on Sunday last. The collection includes a capital picture of the big explosion at the rear end of the godown which he snapped from just off the wharf. Another shot was the firemen at work at the side door of No. 21 godown, while a third was, set up at the moment of one of the explosions and shows a young fellow volting as fast as possible at the end of one of the tram lines. Then he has also one depicting the large crowd of natives by the side of No. 21 godown before the caving in of the roof, while another was taken immediately after the explosion. Others show baling operations at No. 22 godown, firemen and naval men with hoses playing through the windows of 21, and a side view of 21 after one of the explosions. The photographs are exceptionally clear, notwithstanding the thick clouds of smoke and dust so noticeable on Sunday, and they will doubtless have a quick sale in the Colony.

## THE "HEATHFORD" ATTACHED.

From the *S. F. Press* of 6th inst.—The s.s. *Heathford* was attached this morning by the Sheriff's office on a claim for salvage from Colombo. It appears that when the ship was voyaging out East last year she caught on fire and salvage services were rendered in Colombo harbour, a claim being made for an amount of about £7,000. The ship went away without satisfying the claims and since they have remained unsettled. The ship again came out East this year under, we understand, fresh charters and as she did not call at Colombo instructions were sent to stop her here, which has been done, and no clearance will be granted until some arrangement is arrived at. A settlement will probably come from the underwriters.

## CRIMPING IN SINGAPORE.

Those who are interested in what may be described as the underground life of Singapore have for some time suspected that crimping on an extensive scale was being prosecuted by several gangs of Chinese rascals. Chinese coolies are arriving here every day, and as they are unsophisticated and ready to believe whatever they are told by the first-corner they fall a ready prey to the crimp. Once they have fallen into his hands they undergo a scurvy treatment in what shall be told the Protector of Chinese, and eventually, having fallen into the ways of their teachers, they fling away their last chance of regaining the liberty they lament.

A strange case, which still remains to be elucidated, occurred on Monday, says the *Straits Times* of 6th inst.:—Our Chinese from Swatow landed in a sampan at Raffles Quay. They had each paid the passage from China, and one was a Canton labourer who had been on a visit to his relatives in China and was now returning to his adopted home. When they landed on the Quay they were surrounded by a gang of bullying Chinese who so flustered the newcomers that almost before they were aware what was happening they were whisked or spirited away and he not been seen since. The Penang Chinaman was not, however, to be so easy a victim, and a scuffle took place. A couple of Chinese towkays who were passing saw the disturbance and went to inquire what it was all about. The blustering bullies, seeing that discretion was the better part of valour, vanished. From the Penang Chinaman, the story how he and his friends had been set upon, how his friends had disappeared and how he had himself been in danger of being "crimped," was related, and the towkays determined that this was a matter for the police. Accordingly the Central Station was notified, detectives sent out, and the Penang man detained with the view of identifying his lost friends should they turn up. There the matter stands at present.

It is alleged, however, that some of the Chinese boarding house keepers are notorious crimps, and their houses literally dens of rascality. They are said to bathe on the proceeds of their nefarious practices, selling their ignorant compatriots into what is nothing less than slavery. They are protected from the vengeance of their victims by the widespread network of gaols at work who can effectively silence all remonstrances. The police have a gang task in undertaking to break up the sooner the work is commenced the better.

## THE WAR.

## JAPANESE FISH TORPEDOES.

In view of the reference to "fish torpedoes" recently made in official telegrams from the North, the following article from a correspondent, should be of interest:—The automobile of "fish torpedo" used by the Japanese against the Russian fleet is similar to that used in our own Navy. They are in two sizes, and are measured by their diameter, which, in the large size, used by ships and destroyers, is eighteen inches. The weapon is about the size of an ordinary canoe, being nearly seventeen feet long, and carrying two hundred pounds of gun-cotton in its head. It is built of thin steel plating, and divided into four sections, the foremost containing the explosive, the second the compressed air—which is the motive power—the third the engines by which the powerful twin screws are revolved, and the fourth the wonderful steering gear by which the torpedo is enabled to preserve its direction even if deflected momentarily from its course. The shape is modelled from the shark, this having taken the place of the original cigar form as it was found to give less resistance in its passage through the water. The whole machine has a girth of four and a half feet and weighs more than a ton. When full of air it is of the same weight as the volume of water it displaces, and it is kept at a certain fixed depth—usually about ten feet—by the action of horizontal rudders, controlled by balance mechanism, which counters any tendency of the torpedo to rise above, or sink below, the depth to which it was adjusted. It will thus be seen that the torpedo strikes a ship below her armour, and inflicts its wound well below the water line. What the nature of this wound is one may judge from the results of the recent *Belleisle* trials where the hole made was some ten feet in diameter. Such a rent may, of course, be patched up if the ship can be got into dock, as from Russian accounts appear to have been accomplished in one or two cases, but the damage created by the severe shock to the ship, internally, is far more serious, and it is to be doubted whether the torpedoed Russian ships can be made even seaworthy at Port Arthur. They may float, but that is probably all that can be said for them. The range of the large size torpedo is about a mile and three quarters, as has been pointed out in a previous article, and its speed for the greater part of this range is about thirty knots, i.e., that of the fastest ship afloat. Some idea of this speed may be gathered from the fact that the torpedo takes less than two minutes to cover its range. It is practically impossible to disable it by gun fire, partly on account of its speed, and mainly from the fact of its running beneath the surface. The smaller torpedo is used by torpedo boats and steam launches. It is similar in construction, but carries a much smaller charge of explosive—about half that of the larger size—the torpedo having only half the diameter. The Japanese torpedo boats carry either two or three of these weapons which can be discharged simultaneously or one at a time, while the ships are generally armed with a couple of torpedo tubes on each side below the water-line. The torpedo explodes on striking, and if it misses its target runs to the limit of its range and then sinks to the bottom. As a protection against these weapons battleships carry wire netting which can be rigged out on booms far enough from the ship's side to prevent an explosion against them damaging the hull, but of late years an instrument has been devised which is carried on the nose of the torpedo and is capable of cutting a large enough hole in the net to allow the torpedo to pass through. After all, however terrible the weapon is, its violence is tempered with mercy. It directs its powers against steel walls rather than human lives, and it is capable of putting a ship completely out of action without destroying any lives; for it strikes at the ship's bottom where comparatively few men are likely to be in the immediate vicinity during an action, and the damage it inflicts is mainly local.

## WICKED PORT ARTHUR.

## A REFUGE FOR THE WORLD'S CRIMINALS.

A very interesting pen-sketch of Port Arthur appears in the *New York Herald* (Paris edition). The correspondent, who is in Russia, writes:—

To find anything approaching Port Arthur in squalor one must go to Port Said, but even Port Said cannot boast of so many down-at-heels Europeans, convicts, and escaped criminals as the great Russian fortress of Liuzotong.

If I were to attempt a calculation of the number of sharpened bob's bards that have congregated here I would not be believed, so I shall leave it to the reader's imagination.

Besides the sharpers, there are escapees from Sashikien, although these latter are not nearly so numerous here as in Harbin, where it is dangerous to venture out after dark without a revolver and where the lowest average of murders is ten thousand.

The reader who knows something of Russia may be inclined to question this story about the escaped convicts, but I believe it in itself, since I met with a Russian gentleman who had been a Government official in Kharkovsk, where he trebled his income, as told him, by passing on dead men's passports to living con-

victs whose relatives were willing to pay him a certain sum for their escape.

The presence of formidable Chinese secret societies adds a flavour of another kind.

These secret societies have their agents in every business house in the place, and almost all the leading Chinese belong to one or other of them, so that if a too energetic foreigner insists on abolishing "squeezes" and inquiring minutely into the accounts of the "comprador," his life is likely to come to an abrupt termination.

## INVALUABLE POWDER.

Next to food and clothing the most absolutely indispensable article in Port Arthur, the greatest necessary of life, is—insect powder. Luckily, it is to be obtained locally in a German store, which does a roaring business in it, but I tremble to think what will happen if the Japanese cut off the supply of this invaluable commodity.

In the local "hotels" food is absolutely unobtainable, although a glass of hot water can be purchased in the morning for about sixpence, if one is prepared to spend most of the forenoon waiting idly in his room until the "boys" efforts to light a fire are crowned with success. This water is supposed to be useful for making tea with, but it is more suitable for shaving purposes.

One must go to a "restaurant" to eat, and when he does so the prices quoted for whisky and other necessities will fairly stagger him. Vodka is cheap, and great quantities have been stocked along the wharves.

The local chief of police here confessed to me that he never regards these enormous accumulations without dismay. "If we receive any check," he said to me, "and if the officers lose for a moment control of their men, a general rush will be made for this vodka, and once armed men get maddened by it I don't like to think on what will result."

Another feature of Port Arthur is the large number of mysterious persons it contains. These gentlemen have generally a military carriage and an insatiable curiosity about matters military.

They sometimes find their way, "by pure accident," of course, into the vicinity of batteries. After that they invariably disappear.

Sometimes these strange characters disappear with peculiar abruptness. Some time ago our little community included a teacher of the English language, who led a blameless life until he was discovered early one morning gazing with mild astonishment at the big guns in a battery. He is now gone from among us.

Japan gets its best information through Chinamen in Russian employ. The big, burly, roaring Russian who likes his horse and his dog, and, most of all, his champagne, has probably no idea of the net which the smiling, sedentary, keen-witted leaders of the two great divisions of the Yellow Race are silently weaving around him.

(From Japanese Exchanges.)

## RUSSIAN ADVANCE INTO KOREA.

Twenty-five thousand Russians in two Columns are now penetrating Korea on the north-east. The first column checks the progress of the Japanese Artillery which is advancing along a line parallel to the Tumen river. It has reached Laiji, south-east of Pak-ton-shai (Hakotsan).

The other column, which is following the eastern coast, has reached Pukchon (Pakchan). The advanced guards of the Japanese column are encamped at Chonging on Koanpo bay.

## ACTIVITY AT PORT ARTHUR AND DALNY.

A reliable Chinese, who returned from Port Arthur states that a new dry dock is in course of construction there. The forts damaged by the Japanese fire are being repaired, the men working in two shifts. Chinese coolies and residents have been commandeered for the work. They are short of provisions and the Russian authorities applied to Moukden repeatedly for supplies of provisions for the Chinese. A large quantity of milled rice arrived from Moukden recently. The Russians are also building a dock at Dalny, where 1,000 Chinese are employed. The stone used for the foundations and side of the dock has hitherto been imported from Shantung; but no shipments have been received since the outbreak of war and it is feared that it will be impossible to complete the work.

A Chefoo dispatch of the 24th ultimo to the *Tokyo Asahi* says that on the occasion of the bombardment of Vladivostock on the 6th March a Japanese shell exploded near a flagstaff flying regimental colours, which were, however, saved by an officer's wife. Five bluejackets were killed by another Japanese shell, which struck one of the naval barracks. The Russian woman killed on that occasion was the wife of a workman belonging to the Torpedo factory.

## A NEW LIGHT ON THE FAR EAST.

Dr. G. F. Pentecost, who was in Hongkong last year, has given his views of the situation to a representative of the *Pall Mall Gazette*.

"I spent," he said, "twelve months in the Far East, three of them in Japan. Japan is, of course, a maritime country, and that fact lies at the back of the Japanese temperament. The backbone of the nation are the old Samurai, in whom are concentrated centuries of knighthood and chivalry. They are born soldiers—trained soldiers—in fact, they are a nation of soldiers.

"As all the world knows, the new awakening of Japan has been the most wonderful, and romantic fact in history. But I think the Western peoples ought to know that what is called the modern European civilisation in Japan has not been imposed upon her by the West. Japan has seized certain great principles of material civilisation, and then planted them in her own soil and developed them herself.

"When you go into Japan you notice the striking similarity in her external Government appointments, in her Parliament, in her magnificent school system—the most universal school system in the world—in her army and navy appointments, and even in her commercial departments, to European

institutions and methods. Yet, as a matter of fact, Japan is intensely Asiatic. They employed English, Scotch, and American masters, but as soon as they grasped the principles and learned the application of those principles, they got rid of every one of their teachers, and now there are not a dozen Europeans in the employ of the Government.

## ENGLAND AND AMERICA "BACK NUMBERS."

"The religion of Japan is patriotism. It is their only religion. Certainly they have their Shinto temples and Confucian philosophy, but these things sit very lightly on them. At the same time they are agnostic in respect of Christianity. I do not mean that Christianity is making no progress, because it is making marvellous progress. I state that as a simple fact as regards the people, especially the educated people. They are keenly intellectual. Twenty-five years ago Spencer, Huxley, Darwin, and other materialistic philosophers and scientists were read and absorbed with avidity; but at the present day hardly a copy of Spencer's 'Synthetic Philosophy' or of the works of the others is sold.

"There is a certain amount of conceit about the Japanese. They assume that they have reached the apotheosis of civilisation, a point never before attained in the world. They regard England and America as 'back numbers' now. Civilisation is always the product of religion, and it is a curious fact in connection with Japanese civilization that they have adopted lines on which to shape their new Empire absolutely and directly inconsistent with their old religious system.

Now, the problem is practically this: What are they going to bottom this civilization on? They cannot graft it onto Shintoism, Buddhism, and Confucian philosophy. They have practically adopted a civilisation, the product of Christianity; and the question is whether from the political point of view the statesmen of Japan are not beginning to see that, having taken over Western civilisation, they must now take over Western religion.

"With regard to the struggle at present going on, our sympathy—our Anglo-Saxon sympathy—is practically unanimous in its manifestation as towards Japan. We are pro-Japanese and anti-Russian, and I think that comes largely out of the moral questions that underlie all the political and commercial interests.

## THE REAL NATURE OF THE STRUGGLE.

"The deeper question of the civilisation of 900,000,000 of Asiatic people is one that lies back in the minds of serious and thoughtful people. Now, we never can consent even to think of the possibility of that civilisation being dominated by the Slavic type. On the other hand, we can have no other thought than that the civilisation of Asia must be influenced by the Anglo-Saxons. The present struggle is really one between the Russian and the Anglo-Saxon, not for the settlement of the immediate question involved between Japan and Russia, but the settlement of the question who is to dominate China, for whoever dominates China dominates all Asia. If Russia ever gets the upper hand in China the British rule in India would not be worth talking about. There is, then, a Russian peril.

"Frankly, I personally regard Russia as the greatest menace to the peace of the world. Yet there is another peril, the peril of Japan's ascendancy. The ambition of Japan is not simply to become master of her own Empire, but also to become master of China, and she is burning to get an opportunity of re-organizing China as she has reorganized herself. If Japan should become supreme in China that might bring very near to us a great Japanese peril. When we look back over ten years to when Russia, Germany, and France stepped in, and compelled Japan to give up the fruits of her successful war with China, and surrendered Manchuria and Port Arthur, all in England and America looked upon it as a piece of international unrighteousness and injustice.

And we in America wondered why England stood still and allowed the thing to be done; but I am not quite sure that England was not wise without knowing it. If Japan had kept Port Arthur and Manchuria, she would have been in the position of dominant Power, and would have become master of China. It seems to me that the only policy for England and America in this crisis is to act together. I cannot see how they can act otherwise. Of course England's interests differ from America's; America's are peculiarly commercial interests, and I do not see exactly how 'Uncle Sam' is to get into the scrummage, but I have no doubt he will if England does. Certainly, when this question comes to the point of settlement England and America will have to formulate an ultimatum to either Russia or Japan in respect of China, as Germany, Russia, and France did to Japan on the conclusion of her war with China.

## IMPORTANCE OF KOREA TO JAPAN.

"Korea is simply a board in the game. The country is for Japan an outlet for her superfluous population. Japan must have some place for her colonists. Korea is, of course, at present Janpanised to a large extent. All the bankers and merchants at Seoul, Chemulpo, and other places are Japanese. In fact, I saw as many Japanese in Korea as Koreans. The Koreans are a placid kind of people, and more inclined to be sympathetic towards Japan than China.

"Now, with regard to the preparedness of Japan for the struggle, I have been through Japanese barracks and docks, I have talked with their naval and military officers, and their statesmen, and I do not think there is in all Europe a more intelligent, a better disciplined or more efficient army and navy. More than that they have systematically and diligently prepared for this struggle during the past ten years. Ever since they were ousted from Port Arthur it has become a matter of faith with them that Japan should recover that lost territory and drive Russia out. This object is not simply in the minds of Japanese statesmen, but in the minds of every man, woman, and child in Japan, so that the Japanese army and navy are not made up of so many men, like the Russian army, but every man in the army and navy of Japan is an intelligent patriot ready to sacrifice and do anything and everything to accomplish it.

As we in America said in regard to the war with Spain, it was not simply the superiority of our ships and our guns, but it was the superiority of the man behind the gun that did the business.

It is not, in the present struggle, simply a matter of rifle for rifle, man for man, for in respect of spirit de corps and intelligence and highly consecrated, enthusiastic patriotism, the Japanese soldier is worth two or three Russians, in that what he is doing is his highest privilege intelligently to. He will not simply die on his track, as the Cossack will, but he will have intense pride in doing it. It is that that makes all the difference in the world between the soldiers of Japan and Russia, it is that spirit that made the American Civil War so terrible.

"The prospects of Japan emerging successfully are, I believe, considerable, even taking into account the enormous reserve power of Russia. In my opinion Japan will fight this war until she gains her point in China. Of course there is no question of Japan overrunning the Russian Empire. All that Japan means is to make safe her northern frontier.

## "THEN THIS POWERS MUST STEP IN."

"Russia must be driven back out of Manchuria. Whether she will get out of Manchuria is a question for the future. Russia may retreat and take a long breath only to move forward again, but if she does, then the Powers must step in and settle the question. Russia's policy is, I think, one with which we can sympathise. The Pole-star of her policy for two hundred years has been warm sea-water, but she has been balked at every point. Whether she will ever get it or not I do not know, but I sometimes think it would be better to let her take Constantinople, and have an entrance to the Mediterranean, where all Europe could have watched her.

"I believe the Anglo-Saxon people are the conservators of the peace, the civilization, and the prosperity of the world, and it appears to me to be a providential order that the final settlement of this great question lies with England and America. Let me quote some words that John Bright uttered in the last year of the American Civil War. He said:—

"If our American cousins succeed in settling their difficulties and re-establishing their union, and we are so happy as to win their friendship, then no gun shall be fired in all the world or for all time without the consent of England and America."

I believe that was prophetic. In a lecture I delivered in the City Temple the other night, I said I would like to see the Stars and Stripes and the Union Jack sewn back to back and nailed at the masthead of our joint ironclads, sail up into the Yellow Sea, and lay down the law in regard to the Far Eastern question without firing a gun.

## COMMERCIAL.

## SHARE LIST.

4 p.m.

## Shipping Steamers.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.  
AND  
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAV. CO., LTD.

## JOINT SERVICES.

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR ALL EUROPEAN,  
NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICAN, WEST AUSTRALIAN, JAVA  
AND SUMATRA PORTS.

FORTNIGHTLY SAILINGS FOR LONDON AND CONTINENT.  
MONTHLY SAILINGS FOR LIVERPOOL.

## OUTWARDS.

FROM	STEAMERS	TO
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"HYSON"	On 18th April.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"PROMETHEUS"	On 24th April.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"DEUCALION"	On 1st May.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"ULYSSES"	On 7th May.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"DARDANUS"	On 13th May.

## HOMEWARDS.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
"GENOA, MARSEILLES & L'POOL	"IDOMENEUS"	On 14th April.
LONDON & ANTWERP	"TELEMACHUS"	On 26th April.
LONDON & ANTWERP	"ANTENOR"	On 10th May.

\* Taking Cargo for Liverpool at London Rates.

## TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA, and all PACIFIC COAST PORTS, <i>vid</i>	"HYSON"	On 19th April.
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.		
S.S. "PING SUEY" left Victoria, B.C., for Japan and Hongkong on 24th March.		
S.S. "AGAMEMNON" will leave Victoria, B.C., for Japan and Hongkong on 21st April		

For Freight, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 13th April, 1904.

Information.  
THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

1, ICE HOUSE ROAD,  
HONGKONG.

CABLE ADDRESS—Telegraph, Hongkong.

THE leading English Newspaper in China  
Also widely circulated in Japan, Cochin  
China, Ceylon, India and the Far East  
generally.

A daily newspaper with weekly edition  
published for despatch by the homeward mail  
The daily is recommended as more generally  
suitable, except for subscribers in Europe or  
America.

A special feature is made of full and accurate  
reports of local occurrences, and of matters  
of general interest.

## ADVERTISING DEPARTMENT.

The Hongkong Telegraph is the best  
medium for advertising in China. It circulates  
largely among all classes of the community,  
is the largest daily newspaper and has a  
wider circulation than any journal in the Far  
East.

Special attention given to effectively displaying  
advertisements.

The type used as a standard for setting  
advertisements is similar to this, unless we are  
instructed to display the advertisement, when  
any effective style of type will be adopted.  
This standard runs exactly eight lines to the  
inch, and about eight words to the line.

## ADVERTISEMENTS RATE

(per inch.)

One week	\$ 2.00
One month	7.20
Two months	13.00
Three "	20.00
Six "	37.50
Twelve "	73.00

No charge less than one dollar.

Discount allowed on—

3 Months Contracts	..... 5 per cent.
6 "	..... 10 "
12 "	..... 25 "

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Notices of Births, Deaths, and Marriages  
5/- each insertion in the Daily and Weekly.

## CONTRACT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Special Rates for standing advertisements  
can be ascertained from the Manager.

Advertisements for the Daily should reach  
the Hongkong Telegraph Office not later than  
noon of the day they are intended to appear.

Unless otherwise specified all advertisements  
will be repeated and charged for until countermanded.

## JOBBING DEPARTMENT.

Job Printing of all descriptions undertaken.

## PROGRAMMES.

## PAMPHLETS,

## CARDS.

## CIRCULARS.

## EXPRESSES.

All job printing is done under European  
supervision, well turned out, free from errors,  
and remarkably cheap at

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH  
OFFICE.

Estimates given for all classes of work on  
application to

THE MANAGER

HONGKONG TELEGRAPH CO.

## HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL

## SIGNALS.

## A NEW CODE.

We have received from the Hongkong  
Observatory a new code of meteorological  
signals which comes into force at Hongkong  
on New Year's Day. They are the same as  
those at present in use at Shanghai, and will  
be hoisted on the mast beside the time-ball at  
Kowloon Point for the information of masters  
of vessels leaving the port. They do not necessarily  
imply that bad weather is expected. The  
signals are as follows:

A cone point upwards indicates a typhoon to  
the North of the Colony.

A cone point upwards and drum below in-  
dicates a typhoon to the North-East of the  
Colony.

A drum indicates a typhoon to the East of  
the Colony.

A cone point downwards and drum below  
indicates a typhoon to the South-East of the  
Colony.

A cone point downwards indicates a typhoon  
to the South of the Colony.

A cone point downwards and ball below  
indicates a typhoon to the South-West of the  
Colony.

A ball indicates a typhoon to the West of  
the Colony.

A cone point upwards and ball below indicates  
a typhoon to the North-West of the Colony.

Red Signals indicate that the centre is  
believed to be more than 300 miles away from  
the Colony.

Black Signals indicate that the centre is  
believed to be less than 300 miles away from  
the Colony.

The above signals will, as heretofore, be  
hoisted only when typhoons exist in such positions  
or are moving in such directions that information  
regarding them is considered to be of  
importance to the Colony or to shipping leaving  
the harbour.

## NIGHT SIGNALS.

Two lanterns hoisted vertically indicate bad  
weather in the Colony and that the wind is  
expected to veer.

Two lanterns hoisted horizontally indicate  
bad weather in the Colony and that the wind is  
expected to back.

The signals are repeated on the flagstaff of  
the Godown Company at Kowloon, and also,  
by day only, at the Harbour Office and on M'  
s Receiving Ship.

## LOCAL STORM-WARNINGS.

The Colony itself is warned of approaching  
typhoons by means of the Typhoon Gun placed  
at the foot of the mast, which is fired whenever  
a strong gale of wind is expected to blow here.

## NOTICE BOARDS.

Notice boards are placed at:

Joint Cable Companies' Office.

Ferry Company's Pier, Ice House Street.

Blake Pier.

Post Office.

Harbour Office.

Ferry Company's Pier, Kowloon.

WEATHER-FORECASTS and STORM-  
WARNINGS are exhibited on the above boards  
daily about 11 a.m., and also at other hours,  
day or night, whenever necessary. Information  
of importance is also issued by "Express."

THE CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL  
REGISTER is exhibited at the same places daily  
about noon. It contains observations made at  
Hongkong and at a number of stations in the  
Far East, together with Remarks, Weather-  
forecasts, and information regarding the existence  
and movements of typhoons based thereon.

## SPECIAL INQUIRIES.

Masters of vessels or their agents may,  
whenever necessary, call at the Telegraph  
Company's Office in Connaught Road and  
send telegrams to the Observatory asking for  
special information without charge. Such  
inquiries may also be sent from the Police  
Station at Kowloon Point which is connected  
with the Observatory by telephone.

## THE LAW OF STORMS.

Further information concerning the weather  
to be expected while signals are hoisted, and  
sailing directions, are given in "The Law of  
Storms in the Eastern Seas."

## F. G. FLOOD.

## HONGKONG AVERAGE MARKET

## PRICES.

Corrected 6th April, 100cts. per \$ Mex.

## BUTCHER MEAT.

Cents.

Beef sirloin & primecut—Mei Lung Pa 18

" Corned—Ham Ngau Yuk .....

" Roast—Shiu .....

" Breast—Ngau Lam .....

" Soup, Tong Yuk .....

" Steak—Ngau Yuk Pa .....

" " Serjoin—Ngau Lau .....

" Sausages—Ngau Yuk Chaung .....

" Bullock's Brains—Know .....

" Tongue fresh—Ngau Li .....

" " corned—Ham Ngau Li .....

" Head—Ngau Tat .....

" Heart—Ngau Sum .....

" Hump, Salt—Ngau Kin .....

" Feet—Ngau Keuk .....

" Kidneys—Ngau Yiu .....

" Tail—Ngau Mei .....

" Liver—Ngau Con .....

" Tripe (undressed)—Ngau To .....

" Calves' Head and Feet—Ngau-chai-tau-keek .....

" Mutton Chop—Yeung Pai Kw .....

" Leg—Yeung Pai .....

" Shoulder—Yeung Shan .....

" Pigs' Chittlings—Chi cheong .....

" Brains—Chi Know .....

" Feet—Chi Kerk .....

" Fry—Chi Chak .....

" Head—Chi Tau .....

" Heart—Chi Sun .....

" Kidneys—Chi Yiu .....

" Liver—Chi Kon .....

" Pork, Chop—Chi Pai Kw .....

" " Corned—Ham Chu Yuk .....

" Leg—Chi Pei .....

" Fat or Lard—Chi Yau .....

" Sheep's Head and Feet—Yeung Tau .....

" " Kock .....

**Shipping.****Arrivals.**

Gregory Apcar, Br. s.s., 2,940, J. G. Ollifent, 12th April—Calcutta 20th Mar., via Penang and Singapore 7th April, Gen.—D. S. & Co., Ltd.

Hangchow, Br. s.s., 999, H. S. Conderdine, 12th April—Shanghai 9th April, Gen.—B. & S.

Chwunshan, Br. s.s., 1,281, J. D. Jenkins, 12th April—Saigon 6th April, Gen.—B. & C.

British Trader, Br. s.s., 1,210, R. E. Hutchinson, 12th April—Barry 25th Feb., Coal.—H. B. M. S. Government.

Claverley, Br. s.s., 1,002, Wm. P. Putt, 12th April—New York via Singapore and Manila 9th April, Gen.—S. T. & Co.

Choy sang, Br. s.s., 1,124, H. J. Rooper, 12th April—Canton 12th April, Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Kansu, Br. s.s., 2,041, Baddeley, 12th April—Canton 12th April, Gen.—B. & S.

Silvia, Ger. s.s., 6,700, F. Jager, 12th April—Colombo 1st April, Gen.—H. A. L.

Cyrus, Br. s.s., 2,174, F. Simmons, 12th April—Japan 7th April, Rice—Samuel & Co.

Heathdene, Br. s.s., 2,740, H. R. Ketley, 12th April—Moj 6th April, Coal.—B. & C.

Kowloon, Ger. s.s., 1,447, Siehr, 12th April—Shanghai 9th April, Gen.—S. & Co.

Chiuyen, Ch. s.s., 1,177, Stewart, 13th April—Canton 12th April, Gen.—C. M. S. N. Co.

Kwongsang, Br. s.s., 1,427, Lake, 13th April—Shanghai 9th April, Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Ferndene, Br. s.s., 2,448, R. J. Fisher, 13th April—Rangoon 30th Mar., Rice—Order.

Glenfield, Br. s.s., 2,204, E. Warner, R.N.R., 13th April—London via Singapore 27th Feb., Gen.—McG. B. & Gow.

Jacob Diederichsen, Ger. s.s., 623, B. Ohlsen, 13th April—Pakhoi 10th April, and Holhown 12th, Gen.—J. & Co.

Satsuma, Br. s.s., 2,808, Chubb, 13th April—New York 6th Feb., and Manila 10th Mar., Gen.—D. & Co., Ltd.

**Departures.**

April 13.

Hamburg, for Europe.

Triumph, for Coast Ports.

Carl Menell, for Tsingtau.

Ovid, for Kuchingtozu.

Hue, for Haiphong.

Kumtung, for Calcutta.

Mausang, for Sandakan.

Malaca, for Singapore.

Capri, for Bombay.

Telmacus, for Saigon.

Tsintau, for Haiphong.

Malita, for Quong-chow-wan.

Rein, for Bangkok.

Vale of Dren, for Rajang.

Kowloon, for Canton.

Per Kwongsang, from Shanghai—Messrs. Appleby, Saunders, Tylecole, Hogg, and 110 Chinese.

Per Gregory Apcar, from Calcutta, &c.—Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Mardon, Rev. and Mrs. C. B. Newton, Misses A. B. Jones, Pratt Fullerton (2), Mr. A. Moos, Lieuts. Col. G. F. Rowcroft, Mr. C. T. Averton, Misses Averton, Messrs. Polgate, E. Furse, 917 Chinese, and 10 Japanese.

Per Rubi, from Manila—Mrs. Trinidad Ayala, Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Macleod, Misses Mercedes and Mary Macleod, Master Alex. and J. Macleod, Mr. and Mrs. Gun and child, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. W. Gilbert, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. Watson, Mrs. Francisco Reyes and child, Mrs. Rafael Reyes, Mrs. Kingcome, Majors Adams and Dodds, Revs. J. R. Chouza and Sanchez, Misses Lucia de Jose, Anna Dunlap, Fannill, J. Lastro, Margarita Zobie, T. B. Brustguren and M. Vicuna, Messrs. P. P. Roxas, Jr., Deocgracias Conchu, Rucker, F. Gaston, J. P. Hanck, Felix Hedde, F. A. Hollibaugh, C. M. Fullaway, K. A. Hussain, H. R. Lutz, Sharp, J. Flamenco, W. C. Parker, Harry Hanford, T. Moss, Claro V. Ruiz, Adams, J. O. Bakewell, Jac. T. Knowles, H. B. Holes, Geo. R. Summers, Martin, Kunzli, A. Stricker, Cameron, U. Hangkain and children, Trinidad Jurado, Gozalbes, Uphington and A. W. Hastings, Mrs. M. de la Cruz, Messrs. Leon Santos, Juan Padriga and Thos. J. Corberry.

Per Glenfield, from London, &c.—Mr. and Mrs. Hudson and child, and Mr. McCree.

**Passengers departed.**

Per Malaca, for London from Shanghai—Mrs. Cubitt and children, 2 Misses Clarke, Master R. A. Brand, Master E. M. C. Weddermyer, Mrs. J. Hossop, Mrs. Tours and children, from Hongkong—Mrs. Ough and children, Miss Noltenius, and Mrs. Rose, for Singapore—Messrs. H. P. Olcott, G. M. Hecksher and F. A. Edmunds.

Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Returns.  
Lin Tan ..... at Kowloon Dock.  
H.I.G.M.S. Moewe, " " "  
Athenian, " " "  
Ovid, " " "  
Adamastor, " " "  
Charles Hardouin, " " "  
Nanshan, " " Cosmopolitan "

**Shipping Report.**

Str. *Chwunshan* from Saigon:—Moderate monsoon, fine weather.

Str. *Gregory Apcar* from Calcutta:—Fine, clear weather throughout.

Str. *Kwongtung* from Shanghai:—Moderate and fine, smooth sea throughout.

Str. *Glenfield* from London, etc.:—Light to moderate N.E. wind from Singapore to port.

Str. *Hopchang* from Saigon:—Light N.E. winds, and fine weather throughout the passage.

Str. *Hangchow* from Shanghai:—Light to moderate N.E. monsoon, thick fog off Breaker Point.

Str. *Heathburn* from Moji:—First part light winds, in Formosa Straits strong E. to N.E. winds, and rough sea.

Str. *Cyrus* from Japan:—Light to fresh N.E. winds in China Sea, and light wind and showery weather to W. of Singapore.

Str. *Tatsham* from Saigon:—Light variable wind, and smooth sea until 500 miles from port, hence moderate monsoon and sea.

Str. *Ferndene* from Rangoon:—First part of the voyage have experienced light variable S.E. to N.E. winds, and squally weather, latter part between Maclesfield Bank and Hongkong moderate to fresh N.E. winds, and cloudy weather with choppy seas.

**Vessels in Port.****STEAMERS.**

Anhui, Br. s.s., 1,350, Summerville, 10th April, —Manila 7th April, Gen.—B. & S.

Auchenbrug, Br. s.s., 2,552, M. B. Reid, 10th April—Westport via Sydney 19th Mar., Coal—Admiralty.

Athenian, Br. s.s., 2,440, S. Robinson, 7th April—Vancouver, B.C. 7th Mar., and Shanghai 4th April, Gen.—C. P. R. Co.

Bjorn, Norw. s.s., 727, Christensen, 12th April, —Cebu 7th April, Gen.—Order.

Bourbon, Fr. s.s., 97, Antony, 30th Mar., —Saigon 26th Mar., Rice—Man Fat.

Chowtai, Ger. s.s., 1,115, H. Textor, 10th April, —Bangkok 1st April, via Swatow 8th, Rice—B. & S.

Chunsang, Br. s.s., 1,418, Cox, 10th April, —Sourabaya 3rd Mar., Sugar—J. M. & Co.

Cragoswald, Br. s.s., 2,084, J. Peam, 7th April, —Cardiff 13th Feb., Coal—Admiralty.

Dagmar, Ger. s.s., 1,452, C. Gosewitch, 6th April—Saigon 2nd April, Rice—M. & Co.

Doric, Br. s.s., 1,975, H. Smith, R.N.R., 6th April—Per Wingchau, 11th Mar., Honolulu 12th, Yokohama 25th, Kobe 27th, Nagasaki 29th, and Manila 4th April, Mails and Gen.—O. & O. S. S. Co.

Else, Ger. s.s., 903, Petersen, 5th April, —Saigon 31st Mar., Rice and Flour—J. & Co.

Empress of India, Br. s.s., 3,001, C. P. Marshall, 12th April—Vancouver 21st Mar., and Shanghai 10th April, Mails and Gen.—C. P. R. Co.

Evandale, Br. s.s., 2,468, Fayers, 5th April, —Penarth 13th Feb., Coal—Admiralty.

Goodwin, Br. s.s., 2,831, W. J. Nisbet, 8th April, —Moj 2nd April, Coal.—M. B. K.

Hongkong, Fr. s.s., 742, A. Suzoni, 11th April, —Haiphong and Hoihow 10th April, Gen. and Pigs—A. R. M.

Hopsang, Br. s.s., 1,350, J. M. Hay, 12th April, —Saigon 8th April, Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Hugen, Norw. s.s., 829, Gohey, 7th April, —Moj 1st April, Coal—Ariganam Thoresen & Co.

Isla de Negros, Am. s.s., 200, Lariligen, 7th April, —Manila 3rd April, Ballast—B. & Co.

Ismailia, Br. s.s., 3,381, A. E. Stebbings, 11th April, —Rangoon via Singapore 29th Mar., Rice—J. M. & Co.

Marie Le, Ital. l.h., 1,118, D. Ural, 6th April, —Freemantle 1st Feb., Sandalwood—Order.

Marie Jebsen, Ger. s.s., 2,270, Bendixen, 7th April—Java Ports 29th Mar., Sugar—Tung Kee.

Nanshan, Br. s.s., 1,299, E. F. Stovell, 6th April—Saigon 2nd April, Rice—B. & Co.

Oscar II, Norw. s.s., 2,000, R. Olsen, 31st Mar., —Moj 23rd Mar., Coal.—M. B. K.

Pelayo, Br. s.s., 1,103, Brooks, 11th April, —Pulo Sembilan 1st April, and Singapore 4th, Petroleum—Langkat Oil Co.

Queen Louise, Br. s.s., 2,170, Nicoll, 12th April—Cardiff 19th Feb., Coal.—D. & Co., Ltd.

Rubi, Br. s.s., 1,611, R. W. Almond, 11th April, —Manila 9th April, Gen.—S. T. & Co.

Sungkian, Br. s.s., 1,021, G. Robinson, 11th April—Iloilo 7th April, Gen.—B. & S.

Ta shan, Br. s.s., 1,121, J. Jenkins, 12th April, —Saigon 7th April, Rice and Cotton—B. & Co.

Thales, Br. s.s., 89, Robson, 9th April, —Foothow 6th April, and Swatow 8th, Gen.—D. & Co.

**SAILING VESSELS.**

Algoa Bay, Br. br., 1,111, Title, 4th Mar., —Hongkong 15th Feb., Coal—B. & S.

Arrow, Br. 4-masted br., 2,971, McDonald, 17th Mar., —from New York, Kerosine Oil—S. O. Co.

**Steamers Expected.**

Vessel	From	Agents	Date
Tsinan	Manila	B. & S.	April 14
Indiavelli	Japan	P. & A. Co.	April 14
Kelvin	Singapore	N. Y. K.	April 15
Laitang	Singapore	J. M. & Co.	April 17
Polyesian	Singapore	M. M. Co.	April 18
Siberia	Japan	P. M. Co.	April 19
Taritar	Vancouver	C. P. R. Co.	April 22
Indrapura	Portland	P. & A. Co.	May 11

in the Formosa Channel. They are moderate over the N. part of the China Sea, and moderate E. to SE. winds will prevail in this region.

Forecast:—Moderate E. winds; cloudy, fine.

**CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER**

April 13th, 1904, a.m.

Bar. Th. Hu. Wind Wr.

Vessel	Bar.	Th.	Hu.	Wind	Wr.
Vladivostock	7 a.m.	—	—	—	—
Nemuro	6 a.m.	30.28	—	—	0
Hakodate	7 a.m.	30.32	—	NE	0
Tokio	7 a.m.	30.30	—	—	0
Kochi	7 a.m.	30.19	—	E	2
Kagoshima	7 a.m.	30.15	—	SE	2
Osshima	7 a.m.	30.12	—	E	2
Naha	7 a.m.	30.05	—	E	2
Ishigakijima	7 a.m.	30.01	—	E	6
Tahoku	5 a.m.	30.94	—	E	2
Taichu	7 a.m.	29.94	—	—	0
Toshima	7 a.m.	29.95	—	NR	2
Pescadores	7 a.m.	29.93	—	N	4
Weihaiwei	9 a.m.	30.04	47	NW	2
Gutlauff	7 a.m.	30.07	54	ENE	3
Sharp Peak	7 a.m.	29.99	85	N	2
Anny	6.30 a.m.	30.01	68	SE	1
Swatow	9 a.m.	—	—	—	—
Canton	7 a.m.	30.02	75	81	0
Hongkong	10 a.m.	30.00	72	E	3
Macau	7 a.m.	29.88	74	WNE	4
Manila	9 a.m.	29.88	84	NNW	1
Bornelid	9 a.m.	—	—		

**Mails.**

**COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.**  
PAQUEBOTS-POSTE FRANCAIS.

**NOTICE.**

STEAM FOR  
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,  
COLOMBO, ADEN, EGYPT,  
MARSEILLES, MEDITERRANEAN AND  
BLACK SEA PORTS, LONDON,  
HAVRE, BORDEAUX;  
ALSO  
PORTS OF BRAZIL AND RIVER PLATE.

ON TUESDAY, the 19th April, 1904,  
at 1 P.M., the Company's Steamship  
"SALAZIE," Captain Négre, with Mails,  
Passengers, Specie and Cargo, will leave  
this Port for MARSEILLES, via Ports of Call,  
**WITHOUT TRANSHIPMENT.**

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted till NOON only on MONDAY, the 18th April, Specie and Parcels received until 4 P.M. on the same day. No Cargo will be received on board on TUESDAY.

Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office. Contents and Value of Packages are required.

For further Particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,

Agent.

Hongkong, 7th April, 1904. [9]



**THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.**

STEAM FOR  
STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA  
ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN  
PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND  
LONDON.

(Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA,  
PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERICAN  
AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.)

**THE Steamship****"BENGAL,"**

Captain G. Phillips, carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this Port, BOMBAY, on SATURDAY, the 23rd April, at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports.

Silk and Valuables, all Cargo for France and Tea for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into a steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London other Cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed via Bombay.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The Contents and Value of all Packages are required.

Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Bills of Lading.

For further Particulars, apply to  
E. A. HEWETT,  
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 11th April, 1904. [14]

**NORTHERN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.**

**BOSTON STEAMSHIP COMPANY.**

**BOSTON TOW-BOAT COMPANY.**

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG,  
VIA

SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA OF JAPAN,  
KOBE AND YOKOHAMA,  
FOR VICTORIA, B.C., AND TACOMA,  
IN CONNECTION WITH  
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY  
COMPANY.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	1904
Lyon	4,417	G. V. Williams	May 4
Shawmut	9,606	W. M. Smith	May 21
Victoria	3,502	J. Truebridge	.....
Tremont	9,606	T. W. Garlick	.....

1 Catg only.

Steamers marked (\*) have no second-class passenger accommodation.

The attention of passengers is directed to the very cheap rates offered by this line to the Pacific Coast and to the Interior and Eastern Cities of the United States and to Europe.

Special rates allowed to members of Government Services.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Pacific Coast Points and to the Principal Cities in the United States and Canada.

For further Information as to Freight or Passage, apply to

**DODWELL, & CO., LIMITED,**  
General Agents.

Hongkong, 6th April, 1904. [12]

**Consignees.****NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.**

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship  
"MALTA,"  
FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND  
STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Companies' Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo:—

From London, &c., ex S.S. *Himalaya* and *Somali*.

From Calcutta, ex S.S. *Syria*.

From Persian Gulf, &c., ex B. I. S. N. and B. & P. S. N. Co.'s Steamers.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 4 P.M. TO-DAY.

Goods not cleared by the 14th instant, at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's representative at an appointed hour.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWETT,  
Superintendent.  
Hongkong, 8th April, 1904. [4]

**NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.**

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND  
SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"GREGORY APCAR,"  
having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be landed at once, at Consignees' risk and expense.

Cargo remaining on board after the 15th instant, at 4 P.M., will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited.

Consignees of Cargo from SINGAPORE and PENANG are requested to take IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their Goods from alongside, such Cargo impeding the discharge of the vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LIMITED,

Agents.

Hongkong, 12th April, 1904. [500]

**For Sale.**

KEEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY,  
LIMITED.

**PORTLAND CEMENT.**

In Casks of 375 lbs. net \$4.75 ex Factory.

In Bags of 250 lbs. net \$2.85 ex Factory.

SHIENWAN, TOMES & CO.,  
General Managers.

Hongkong, 15th August, 1903. [1D]

**TUBORG BEER.**

A FIRST Class PILSENER BEER  
guaranteed free from Salicylic Acid,  
and any other Chemicals.

PRICE \$10.50 per case of 48 bottles (quarts)  
or 6 doz. pints.

Special Prices for Quantities.

Sole Agents—

SIEMSEN & CO.

Hongkong, 10th January, 1903. [14]

**FOR SALE.****INCANDESCENT GASOLINE****LAMPS**

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,  
from the best makers.

**INCANDESCENT MANTLES,****CHIMNEYS,****GLOBES,****SHADES, &c.,**

for

**GASOLINE AND GAS****LAMPS**

at the most moderate

prices.

Lamps fixed up for

Buyers free of charge.

Naphtha of the best kind kept in stock.

STRANGE'S, LTD.,

Founders'

Hongkong Steam Waterboat Company, Limited.

China Light and Power Company, Limited.

Maatschappij tot Milj. Bep. en Landbouwex-

ploegtei in Haag.

Shangha Horse Bazaar Company, Limited.

Shangha Pulp and Paper Company, Limited.

Central Stores, Limited, Ordinary

Do.

E. L. London, Limited.

Willm. Powell, Limited.

Katz Brothers, Limited.

Shan Shing Co., Limited.